

THE WAR.

FRENCH RESUME OFFENSIVE ON SOMME.

BRITISH AND FRENCH CAPTURE ENEMY LINES.

RUSSIANS HELD UP BY BOTHMER.

ITALIANS CONTINUE TO SECURE GAINS.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MINOR FIGHTS AT POZIERES. HEAVY SHELLING ALL NIGHT.

LONDON, August 16th.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a *communiqué*, states: "The situation in the region between the Aisne and the Somme is unchanged, save for minor infantry engagements in the vicinity of Pozieres. There was some mutual heavy shelling the whole night long."

"NOTHING SPECIAL TO REPORT."

LONDON, August 17th.

The evening *communiqué* states that there is nothing special to report.

ARTILLERY LIVELINESS ON FRENCH LINES.

BELFORT AGAIN BOMBED.

PARIS, August 16th.

A *communiqué* states: "During the night there was a calm on most of the front."

There was a lively bombardment at Thiaumont, Fleury and Vaux-Chapitre. Enemy aeroplanes bombed Belfort. There were no victims.

FRENCH RESUME OFFENSIVE.

PARIS, August 17th.

A *communiqué* states: "The French have resumed the offensive in the Somme region."

This afternoon, after an intense cannonade, the French made important gains.

The French, in conjunction with the British, north of the Somme captured a whole line of German trenches on a front extending to a mile.

SYSTEM OF TRENCHES RUSHED. Simultaneously, the French south of the Somme captured in one rush a system of powerfully-fortified trenches on a front of twelve hundred metres south of Belloy en Santerre.

GERMAN POSITIONS CAPTURED. After capturing a mile of trenches north of Maupas the British and French troops at certain points reached the Guillemont-Maupas road.

In addition, south of Maupas, all the German positions east of the Maupas. Clergy road were captured on a front of two kilometres to a depth of 300-500 metres; after a fierce fight, in which the enemy lost very heavily.

Both operations were brilliantly conducted and rapidly executed, and many prisoners were taken, in addition to 60 captured south of the Somme.

ITALIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ITALIANS CAPTURE TRENCHES.

AERIAL ATTACK, WITH "GOOD RESULTS."

Rome, August 16th.

A *communiqué* states: "We captured trenches on Mount Pecinka, the Carso Plateau and east of Gorizia. We took 350 prisoners."

Enemy attacks on the remainder of the front were repulsed.

An Italian air-squadron dropped two and a half tons of explosives on the railway and military establishments near the important stations of Piacenza and Dornberg, with good results.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MERCHANTMEN SUNK.

LONDON, August 17th.

The steamers *Pagasarri* (Spanish), *San Giovanni Battista* (Italian) and several sailing ships have been sunk.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRUSILOFF'S HUGE CAPTURES OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

LONDON, August 16th.

According to a Russian official announcement, during the period from June 14th to the 12th inst. General Brusiloff captured 7,757 officers, 350,845 men, 405 guns, 1,326 machine guns and much other material.

BOTHMER'S DESPERATE RESISTANCE.

RUSSIAN PRESSURE AND GAINS.

PETROGRAD, August 16th.

A *communiqué* indicates that General von Bothmer is desperately resisting the Russian advance. He has succeeded in checking the Russians to the west of Zlota Lipa and south of Brzany. But the Russians are progressing between the mouths of the Zlota Lipa and the Dniester and have occupied the little town of Zolotvina on the Bistrica river. Under the Russian pressure the enemy is retiring from the Delatyn and Vorochta regions.

GENERAL. MILITARY AUTHORITIES INDICATE THAT THERE ARE THREE LINES BY WHICH THE ENEMY MAY RETREAT IN GALICIA, namely, the Left Wing along the Tarnopol-Lemberg road, the Centre towards Brzany, and the Right Wing towards Halicz. The Russians are only six miles from the latter.

General Bothmer and General Eremolov are vigorously resisting General Sakharoff's outflanking effort.

BOTHMER HOLDING RUSSIANS. In the Sereth region the Russians are still being held up by General Bothmer in the middle course of the Zlota Lipa, but farther south the Russians hold both banks for sixteen miles, and are continuing to cross.

GENERAL. IT IS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED THAT NINE Japanese soldiers were killed and seven wounded and a civilian and a policeman also killed at Ching Chia Tung. The Chinese casualties are believed to be over fifty. The encounter continued throughout the night and morning of the 13th and 14th inst.

Chang, the Governor of Mukden, on receiving the report, immediately ordered the Chinese to cease. He visited the Japanese Consul and expressed regret.

JUDGE HUGHES AND PRESIDENT WILSON.

PRESIDENT'S FOREIGN POLICY DENOUNCED.

NEW YORK, August 16th.

Judge Hughes is continuing his attacks on President Wilson's foreign policy. He declared that he would wage war unflinchingly if necessary to protect American lives and property.

RUSSIAN MILITARY APPOINTMENT.

PETROGRAD, August 17th.

General Russky has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Northern Army, in succession to General Kuropatkin.

GOVERNMENT AND FRYATT MURDER.

NO INTERCOURSE TILL HUNS MAKE REPARATION.

LONDON, August 16th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith said that the Government was determined that it would not tolerate the resumption of diplomatic intercourse with Germany after the war, till reparation had been made for the murder of Captain Fryatt.

Continuing, Mr. Asquith said that some of the Allies had suffered grosser and more extended brutalities than ourselves, at the hands of the Germans. We were now consulting the Allies as to the most effective steps to be taken and what conditions should be exacted in the peace terms to secure reparation satisfying justice. (Loud cheers.)

AMERICAN NAVAL BILL. CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMME APPROVED.

WASHINGTON, August 16th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Washington states: "The House of Representatives has approved of the Senate's three years' Naval construction programme, including the immediate building of four dreadnoughts and four battle cruisers."

The *personnel* of the Navy will be increased to 74,000.

EXPENDITURE INCREASED TO \$79,000,000.

WASHINGTON, August 16th.

The Naval Bill, as passed by the Senate, provides for the expenditure of \$79,000,000 sterling in three years.

This is \$9,000,000 more than the expenditure previously provided by the House of Representatives.

ENVOY TO THE VATICAN.

LONDON, August 17th.

Count De Salis has been appointed Special Envoy to the Vatican, in succession to Mr. E. W. Howard, C.V.O., C.M.G.

LIFE OF PARLIAMENT AND REGISTRATION BILLS.

LONDON, August 17th.

In the House of Commons, the Extension of the Life of Parliament Bill and the Registration Bill passed their second reading.

SITUATION IN MESOPOTAMIA.

LONDON, August 17th.

An official *communiqué* states that the situation in Mesopotamia is quite unchanged.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT AND "NEW INDIA."

LONDON, August 17th.

In the House of Commons, in reply to Mr. P. Snowden, Mr. Austen Chamberlain said that he was not prepared to interfere with the action of the Government of Madras regarding the paper *New India*. He was not aware that every paper of standing had protested or that the action had created indignation throughout India.

NEW BRITISH MINISTER TO DENMARK.

LONDON, August 17th.

Sir Ralph Paget has been appointed British Minister to Denmark.

PLAGUE IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, August 17th.

There have been three cases of bubonic plague at Bristol. The Medical Officer of Health has hinted at the possibility of rats having been deliberately infected.

JAPANESE PRINCE VISITING PETROGRAD.

TOKIO, August 17th.

Prince Tan-In is proceeding to Petrograd to return the visit of the Grand Duke.

MARRIAGE. MURRAY-BRASSEY.

LONDON, August 17th.

The marriage of Major John Murray, son of the famous publisher, and Lady Helen Brassey was solemnised to-day.

BERWICK BYE-ELECTION.

LONDON, August 17th.

The bye-election at Berwick has resulted as follows:—Sir Francis Blake (Coalitionist) 3794 Dr. Turnbull (Independent) 621

THE AMERICAN MAIL FOR HONGKONG.

BAGS INTERFERED WITH.

When the s.s. *Tjisandari*, carrying the American mail, arrived in Hongkong yesterday, the Captain reported that the mail bags had been interfered with during the voyage. While the vessel was at sea it was discovered that the mail bag for Hongkong and the bag for Manila had been cut open and ransacked, and up to the present it is not known what theft, if any, has taken place. The Captain suspects some members of the crew; though a passenger by the vessel was also detained for some time and examined by the Chief Detective Inspector at Hongkong. No arrests have yet been made, but the crew are being kept under strict surveillance pending an examination of the tampered mail bags. The vessel carried 655 bags of mails from San Francisco.

SHORT SHRIEF TO REBELS AT HANKOW.

AN INSIGHT INTO THEIR METHODS.

The *Central China Post* says: "The raising of a foreign flag over premises wholly occupied by Chinese led the Consul of the Power concerned to complain and resulted in the discovery of a revolutionary centre right in the heart of the Chinese Concession. The other day the Consul in question seeing his national flag flying over the former premises of the *Hankow Daily News*, opposite the Bankers' Hotel, desired the American Consul to approach the German authorities for the flag's removal. On inquiry it was found that the *Hankow Daily News* had subleased the premises to a supposed Chinese mining man, who had obtained permission to work under the name of a local foreigner. The French authorities, working through the American Consul, gave the Chinese resident a certain time to quit, and set a watch on the house to prevent anything being taken away. During the night about twenty natives left the house, but on Wednesday morning two men made an attempt to stink out with a box and portmanteau. These were arrested and the goods taken to the French police station for examination. It was discovered that the packages largely contained revolutionary literature, but there was also a quantity of small arms, ammunition, and a case of chemicals for the manufacture of explosives with the recipe. An examination of the premises did not bring any further evidence of war-like intent to light, but it was very obvious that the house was given over to accommodation for a large number of Chinese. Meanwhile the two natives who tried to escape with the revolutionary goods are being kept under lock and key."

Among the numerous recent arrests there comes to light a story which shows the working of the present "saviours" of the country. Information was received by the French authorities at the end of last week of a large gathering of "revolutionaries" at 48 San Tse Lee at the back of the concession. A raid was carried out and twenty-seven natives were caught in one room. During the interrogation which followed, suspicion was raised by the movements of a youngster whom it was evident the others were wanting to keep back. On being asked, the youngster told his story. He was a hostage held by the revolutionaries for a relative to pay Tls. 8,000. He was captured down at Hwangkang, where his family were practically exterminated by the so-called revolutionaries, the women-folk being subjected to horrible maltreatment by the leaders. This young man is a near relative of a rich merchant in Peking so was spared to be held as hostage till the demanded contribution to the cause came along. He had been taken to Hankow where he had been held a prisoner for six days. During this time he had been cruelly treated, his arms were cut, and he obtained only one bowl of rice a day for food.

The other natives in the room were thereupon arrested and, quickly following on the evidence obtained, the French police soon captured other six men, among whom was the leader of the party, a man called Ma. Chi-chen. When brought before the boy he had maltreated Ma grovelled and cried for mercy, but was handed over to the Chinese authorities and has now been shot along with some twenty-one of his fellow-conspirators.

Some of the places raided were regular arsenals with arms and ammunition, the mousers pistols being generally sawn off short to allow of their being carried about. Among other things epaulettes for the commanders of the rebel army were discovered while several lots of bombs had to be disposed of. After their display on Sunday night of the way to run a "righteous" cause from the foreign Concessions, members of this bombing gang are receiving little consideration from the foreign authorities and arrests are being made daily.

SOME HEAT.

Operations in the neighbourhood of Bagdad must be what Mr. Kipling calls "vicious bad campaigning." Recent engagements have been fought by the Russians with the thermometer at 120 in the shade—if there was any while our own soldiers in the Euphrates Valley have been sent back to India to get cool. Which reminds us of the time honoured story of the deceased resident of Aden who returned from a traditionally warm climate to fetch his greatcoat. It is gratifying to hear that in spite of all, the health of the troops remains very good.

THE ETHICS OF LYING.

The German excuse for lying about their losses in the Battle of Jutland seems to us to be rather more reasonable from an ethical point of view than has generally been admitted in this country. The lie may have been—indeed, it obviously was—a political impropriety. But, in so far as it was dictated by military reasons, it is surely as defensible on moral grounds as most acts of war. The morals of war are not the morals of peace. In war, killing is no longer murder, deception becomes a duty, and thousands of actions are performed every day with a good conscience, such as in time of peace would send one to the gallows or the guillotine. Has not a diplomatist been described as one who is sent abroad to lie for his country? Yet the diplomatist belongs to times of peace. If even he cannot afford to be candid, how can we expect the whole alphabet of truth from a statesman who is conducting a great war?

At the same time, we do continue to judge statesmen even during a war by a certain standard of truthfulness. Just as we regard killing for the purposes of the war as legitimate and killing for any other end even by soldiers as no better than butchery, we are constantly seeking to limit the right to lie, and we would look on a statesman who became a habitual liar or lied so to speak, unnecessarily, as a degraded person. We instinctively respect the statesman who can be trusted to speak the truth beyond statements of greater brilliance who use truth and falsehood as mere instruments of policy. We like policy, but we do not like too much policy. Policy, we know, may be pleaded as an excuse for Nero's murder of his mother or for the violation of Belgium or for any crime in history. Let a man subordinate moral scruple to policy sufficiently, and there is no reason why he should not end by becoming like a Borgia, or any common cut-throat. Hence our dread of the unscrupulous liar. The English once cut off the head of their King because he was such a liar. One cannot be loyal to a liar, because one cannot trust a liar to be loyal in his turn to his obligations. The Germans themselves lay emphasis on the necessity of loyalty to pledges if not of loyalty to treaties. No one has praised this kind of truthfulness—this keeping of one's pledged word—more fervently than Treitschke. Of the oath of allegiance he writes:—

"The maintenance of its sanctity in truth and honesty is always a sure sign of the high moral worth of a nation. Soon after the War of Liberation, Schleiermacher made a very pertinent remark about the old German Constitution: 'What makes this senseless situation endure at all?' he asked. 'Nothing but the integrity of the German people.' The firm grip upon duty, morals, and customs, even to the point of prejudice and narrow-mindedness, is at the root of German character."

The truthfulness of the loyal man, indeed, is a virtue which appeals even to the pagan, as in the case of the Roman prisoner, Pomponius, who was brought before Mithridates. "Pomponius, a man of some notes," Plutarch tells us, was taken wounded; and sore and in pain as he was, was carried before Mithridates, and asked by the king if he would become his friend, if he saved his life. He answered, "Yes, if you become reconciled to the Romans; if not your enemy." Mithridates, we are told, admiring his loyalty and frankness, did him no injury.

There you have the ideal of the imagination. Pomponius would have been forgotten two thousand years ago if so fine a story had not been told about him, and yet in our hearts we know that there are circumstances in which we would not think it right to be truthful. The most obvious case of this is that which was put, we think, to Tolstoy—the case of a man who saw someone flying from a murderer and was afterwards asked by the murderer whether his intended victim had passed that way. Few of us would hesitate on such an occasion to tell a lie as big as a mountain. We would feel that we were justified by necessity. Morality in such circumstances is rightly held to consist in acting from a decent motive. To tell the truth from a sense of duty is clearly a different thing from telling a lie through malice or cowardice. There is a humbug of truthfulness as well as of mendacity. It may be even a very disagreeable vice, as in the case of the Emperor Tiberius, who would not pretend a grief he did not feel over the death of his son Drusus. "Nay, more, when a deputation from Ilum offered him somewhat belated condolences, he replied with a smile, as if the memory of his bereavement had faded from his mind, that they had his sympathy for the loss of their emperor." This is candour in excess. One seeks refuge from it in honest hypocrisy. The convention of being agreeable is an excellent convention, and one must so far as is possible square truth with it.

Even in deceiving the world, however, we hate that it should be done except in a minimum degree. We forgive Scott for disclaiming the authorship of the *Waverley* Novels, because we feel that the outside world had no right to intrude upon his anonymity. But we are more censorious of Pope, who lied about the dates of his early poems in order that he might be marvelled at as a sort of infant prodigy. Scott, we tell ourselves, was by nature a truthful man, and only lied in self-defence. Pope, on the other hand, was a liar from top to toe, a fraudulent person on whose word neither friend nor enemy could rely. And if we blame Erasmus for lying about his writings, it is not so much his lies as the enormity of his lies that startles us. Thus, when he was accused of having written *Julius Erasmus*, a skit relating how Pope Julius II. on his death was refused admission into heaven by Peter, he denied having done so with extravagant vehemence. And he adds the supreme lie "I have never written a book, and I never will, to which I will not affix my own name."

Lying, it is clear, is a business which must be gone about warily. The fact that we can acquit Scott, while we find Erasmus guilty, of lying in the bad sense, though each of them lied in much the same circumstances and for the same purpose, is a lesson.

(Continued on next column.)

CHINESE NEWS.

OVERSEA CHINESE.

The Society for the correspondence of the overseas Chinese has been formally established, and many returned overseas Chinese merchants have already registered their names there. Messrs. Pui Ping-chow and Li Han-jin in their capacity as representatives of overseas Chinese merchants have addressed a petition to the Cabinet pointing out the necessity for the Government to invite the overseas merchants to return to China in order to take up various industrial works and to invest their capital in their mother country. Mr. Hsu Shih-yin, Minister of Communications, has sent telegrams to Messrs. Huang Chung-han and a few prominent Chinese merchants in the Straits Settlements inviting them to return to China to take up enterprises of navigation, railway, etc.

CHINESE "SALVATION" FUND.

The Association for the Raising of Salvation Funds in Peking has received many letters from the public demanding the repayment of the same to the persons who contributed their money for that purpose. It was originally stipulated that if the said Association could not raise the amount of \$50,000,000 at a certain fixed period all the moneys received from the public would be refunded with interest, but the promise has not been observed although the association failed to raise the above amount. The following is one of the letters sent to the Association by the subscribers: "We have observed in your notice that the 'Salvation' funds are still deposited in the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications, but the point we desire to know is, how will these funds be disposed of. The Association in Peking was established soon after the movement was started in Shanghai, and the Shanghai Association after its failure to raise the fixed amount has refunded the money to the subscribers. If the Peking branch does not like to follow the example set by Shanghai Office, it should make a declaration regarding the disposal of the funds entrusted to it by the public, which has all the time been anxious to know whether the funds will be refunded to them as promised, or whether they should be utilized for any other useful purposes. As the people have just begun to learn to love their country, it is a great crime to nip their patriotism in the bud."

SIR EDWARD MORRIS. NEWFOUNDLAND PREMIER'S SPEECH TO AMERICANS.

Sir Edward Morris, Premier of Newfoundland, was the guest at luncheon recently of the American Luncheon Club in London. Prime Minister for eight years, a member of the Cabinet for twenty years, Sir Edward is one of the vigorous little Dominions' most versatile and energetic personalities.

Replying to the toast of his health, cordially honoured by a gathering of 200, he spoke of the two years of war we were now reaching as our time of preparation. We were ready now, we had got the men and the guns, and when we started some one would get badly hurt. (Cheers and laughter.) He had just come from the United States. The leading men in every walk of life there were with us in the fight. What the Empire had now to keep in mind was how best to consolidate its many outposts after the war. We would have to maintain an Army and a Navy which would command the respect of our present Allies. They must be drawn from the whole Empire and maintained by the Empire. (Applause.)

We must have an Empire tariff which would encourage the development of our vast resources in raw material, make us self-supporting, and ensure to the producer a proper return for his enterprise and to the worker a comfortable life. ("Hear, hear.") Never again must the Empire be unprepared for her enemies.

A wireless press message from Paris quotes a manifesto published in Rotterdam by the German Humanity League, and bearing amongst other signatures those of Karl Bernstein and Emil Gott, as stating that the German Emperor offered Herr Liebknecht his liberty and a pardon on condition that he would promise to maintain silence until the end of the war. This condition Herr Liebknecht courageously refused.

A wireless press message from Paris poses, shows that in this matter there is a very delicate line drawn somewhere between vice and virtue. None of us could draw that line on a map: all we can say is that we know when someone has gone too far on the other side. There are lies, as it were, which we know a good man will not tell. There is the lie of cowardice, and the lie of self-seeking, and the lie of treachery. None of these has any relation to what Samuel Butler called "God's most precious gift of falsehood," which he illustrated by saying: "I find the plowman lying when he reads us truly and, knowing that we shall hit her if we think her to be down, lures us from her young ones under the fiction of a broken wing." Nor is it "God's most precious gift of falsehood" that is called in to tell the lie of stupidity—the lie that will be found out. That is the lie of which the Germans have been principally guilty in their official reports of the Battle of Jutland. To lie in this fashion is merely to betray oneself, for who will ever believe an official German report again without questioning? That is the danger of lying; it so discredits one. And, even apart from this, the German lie was rather too much in the vein of Erasmus. It went too far. It was not an attempt to hide the truth so much as to violate it. Indeed, it came as near being a breach of good morals as a lie can be—*New Statesman*.

CUTLER PALMER & CO'S

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY.



JUST
RECEIVED
FRESH
STOCKS
Ex "KNIGHT
COMPANION."

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG
AND SOUTH CHINA:
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON
15, MOUSSON HILL ROAD

BEER!



ASAHI

SAPPORO!



OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE

SOLE AGENTS:
MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA,
HONGKONG.
108 HOUSE STREET. TEL. 230-155.

CHAPOTEAU'S

MORRHUOL



Superior to Emulsions or Cod Liver oil.
Each tiny Morrhual capsule represents the medicinal value of a teaspoonful of oil.
Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.
Sold in bottles of 100 Capsules.
Sold by all Chemists.

TO CURE HEADACHES.

Constipation and Headaches go hand in hand. Remove the cause with a little dose of

PINKETTES

and then your bilious headache, "liverishness," ill-smelling breath will disappear.

Of all chemists, or post free, 50 cents the phial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96, Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

KEATING'S
WORM TABLETS

A purely vegetable treatment. Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for intestinal or Throat Worms. Perfectly safe, and especially adapted for children. To be obtained of all Druggists. KEATING'S PHARMACEUTICAL CO., LONDON, ENGLAND.



NOTHING IS MORE EMBARRASSING THAN EXTREME THINNESS.

It is the plump, well-developed man who "cuts the melons" and has the fun socially.

Serawny, skinny people are seldom popular. We all admire fine figures. No dresser can hide a bony, skinny form.

You ought to test the one guaranteed reliable treatment which has "made good" for years in England, which has taken America by storm and which has been awarded a gold medal and diploma of honour at Brussels, Belgium.

Nothing in history has ever approached the marvellous success of this new treatment, which, according to report, has made more thin folks plump than all the "tonics" and ineffective medicines for fifty years.

There's a reason. Plump, well formed men and women assimilate what they eat. Thin, serawny ones do not.

This new discovery aims to supply the one thing the thin folks lack, that is the power to assimilate food.

It renews the vigour, re-establishes the normal, all in nature's own way.

It is not a lash to jaded nerves, but a generous upbuilder.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
THE PHARMACY,
QUEEN'S DISPENSARY,
122 EDWARD DISPENSARY.

Don't worry, take SARGOL.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

THERAPION

THERAPION

THERAPION

THERAPION

THERAPION

THERAPION

THERAPION

THERAPION

THERAPION

THERAPION

THERAPION

THERAPION

THERAPION

THERAPION

THERAPION

THERAPION

THERAPION

THERAPION

THERAPION

THERAPION

THERAPION

THERAPION

THERAPION

THERAPION

THERAPION

THERAPION

THERAPION

THERAPION

THERAPION

THERAPION

THERAPION

THERAPION

GENERAL ALEXIA BRUSILOFF.

THE RUSSIAN "MAN OF THE MOMENT."

Mr. Hamilton Fyfe, special correspondent of the *Daily Mail* in Russia, describes below his impressions of General Brusiloff when he visited him at Army Headquarters before the Russian offensive began.

Were I King, Emperor, or Sovereign People, I would have no generals in my service older than forty-five. If a man is not capable of commanding an army at that age, he never will be. After that age, he loses more and more every year the energy, the enterprise, the desire to be up and doing, not waiting to see what the other side intends; all the qualities which are so necessary in war.

Yet to this rule I would make an exception, and it would be in favour of General Alexis Brusiloff. Never did anyone illustrate more aptly the truth of the saying that "a man is as old as he feels." General Brusiloff is sixty-three, only two years younger than General Ivanoff, whom he succeeded recently in the chief command upon Russia's southern front.

In everything between the two men, Ivanoff is big, slow-moving, old-fashioned in his views. Brusiloff is a young, alert, modern. As I sat and talked to him in the bare room from which he directs the operations of one of the three groups into which the Russian armies are divided, I felt at once that his mind worked quickly, that he is for ever-renewing "push and go," that he is first, last, and all the time a man of action.

His face tells this. Dark, steady, searching eyes and a nose with a high, commanding, curved bridge give him the look of an eagle. No pale cast of thought here. No student or professor, this. Firm chin, vigorous jaw-line. When this man begins a task he will carry it through to the end, as he carried his Carpathian campaign. It was he who overcame all the difficulties of that surprising adventure. Spite of winter, spite of deep snows and terrible cold, he pushed on till he had won the whole ridge of the mountains and was ready to push his troops down into Hungary.

No fault of his that the efforts and the victories might have availed us. He has his place in history. He has made new records in the annals of war. Never before, I believe, has an army taken prisoners to the number of twice its own strength. General Brusiloff's army averaged about 180,000. It never exceeded 200,000. At times it dropped as low as 100,000. He captured in all 380,000 Germans and Austrians, with 400 guns. "And how many machine guns?" I asked him. "I forget. Thousands," he replied.

His success he attributes to the courage of his troops and to the policy which he followed. "The best strategy and the most successful tactics lie in attack," he told me. "Don't let the enemy choose where he will hit you. Hit him first; keep on hitting him. Give him no rest." The general's close-cropped, stubbly hair seemed to bristle as he spoke. His longish but thin and little-noticed grey moustache quivered. "Yes, that is the way. Always attack. Even if he is stronger, attack him. Keep him guessing. Push him. Make him wonder what you are up to."

"But that means heavy losses!" "No, no, not if your attack succeeds. Attacks which fail, like the German attacks at Verdun, are terribly expensive. But successful attacks cost very little. If only we had had munitions this time last year..." He shook his head regretfully. He half-closed his eyes. He could see again the dim vista of the plains of Hungary, upon which he looked down from the Carpathian crests. He was thinking of what might have been. But men of action do not give way to futile regret.

Now it is different," he said briskly. "We have abundance of everything, as you have seen for yourself. We are ready, and we shall be very glad when we get orders to prove it."

General Ivanoff was immensely popular in this south-west command, but General Brusiloff, by his record and his character, has already, I think, inspired more confidence. In almost every way the two men are curiously unlike. They have only one thing in common, that they both belong to the Regular Army and not to the Continental staff officers, who are separated, usually from the very start of their career. As a rule they are given the high commands. Both Ivanoff and Brusiloff reached their positions without the aid of this valuable stepping-stone, and both reached them by hard, useful work. In every other respect they are at opposite poles.

Ivanoff, the son of a peasant-proprietor, has remained in essentials a peasant all his life. He lives in the simplest fashion. Prefers soldier's food to any other. Sleeps on a soldier's truckle-bed. When he was in command at Kieff and had a palace to live in he furnished very plainly three small rooms and lived in these, leaving the rest empty. I need hardly add, after this, that he is unmarried. He might have advanced himself by marrying a rich wife. He preferred to be a bachelor and play his own hand. Modesty he carries to an almost morbid length. One of the censors on his staff told me he was quite angry because a newspaper telegram was passed praising his conduct of certain operations. A man accustomed all his life to working quietly, he liked doing for himself many things which a commander-in-chief ought to make others do. A self-made man, in short, with every fine quality of character, but with the defects of his qualities appearing more plainly as age crept upon him.

General Brusiloff's career has been as different as possible from that of General Ivanoff; therefore his mind and temperament have developed along different lines. He is of good family, went to the Russian Eton (the "Pages Corps"), and then began life in a fashionable cavalry regiment. Ability and influence combined to make his advancement rapid. He held many good positions, was reckoned a favorite at Court, distinguished himself as a daring rider, encouraged cavalry officers to go in for polo and cross-country steeplechases, was popular in Petrograd

society. Then came the war to try out the capacity and characters of men. Most of the "fashionable" soldiers went under very quickly. It was the staid, strictly professional type of officer which came to the front. Brusiloff is almost the only one of the prominent social figures of the army who has made good. He began in 1914 as the commander of an army corps. Soon he had an army under him, and his army did the most brilliant work that has been done by any of the combatants. Now he has deservedly been promoted to a still higher command, and all who have worked with him are sure that he will win further fame.

He is so straightforward, one of his officers told me, "and so direct. He knows what he wants, and what he wants he must have." In his mode of life he follows the habits of Western Europe. His interests are those of cultivated people. He talks French like a Frenchman and says he will learn English after the war.

(Continued on next Column.)

A DAY TOO LATE.

GERMAN BRIBE TO GREECE.

The arrival of Major von Schweinitz's mission in Athens is a fact which should on no account be lost sight of. (Writes Mr. J. M. N. Jeffries from Athens.) This mission, which owing to the prompt naval action of the Allies arrived a day too late, was evidently sent with certain promises to the late Skouloudis Government—promises which meant nothing less than an offer of military aid to Greece if she resisted the Allies' demands.

Schweinitz, who is an aide-de-camp to Prince Oscar of Prussia, was smuggled into Greece via Tepleni, through Epirus and thence to Larissa, where he and the two other officers with him were met by members of an Athens train. Their journey from the moment they touched Greek soil was State-aided in every way. The fact that Schweinitz would not let anybody else touch certain despatch-boxes shows that their contents were of the highest importance.

If absolute proof were wanted it comes from the conversation of Schweinitz himself, which took place shortly after his arrival at a time when he believed himself in a secure position. "I have come," he said, "on a special mission from the Skouloudis Government. You must be against the Allies' pressure. If a rupture takes place I feel I can promise Germany's military assistance." Asked what form this would take, he answered that financial help would be granted and that munitions and armaments would be lavishly supplied.

The facts of the conversation are not mere hearsay. I can guarantee them. History as circumstances have shown, German help would have been, yet the mere arrival of the mission shows clearly what was the real attitude of the Skouloudis Government. M. Skouloudis in all this was a cipher, and was possibly ignorant of the fact that M. Gounaris (who is known throughout Greece as von Gounaris) was always and continually Germany's agent. It should be noticed that the police who received and looked after these Germans were under the orders of M. Gounaris as Minister of the Interior.

Schenk's £70,000. Told of the delivery of the Power's Note, Schweinitz became crestfallen and pensive, but it would be ridiculous to suppose he is not working against us with Baron Schenk and some of the General Staff of the General Staff of the Army and Staff. The brothers Dousmanis, one of the other of the Navy, have for long past too often visited a certain German military officer here called Hoffman, and have been known to confer after midnight at his house. The task, therefore, of the Zaimis Government is not a light one while the present General Staff remains in power. The influence of the Staff is certainly undeniably against the Venizelist cause, and there is no trickery or craft which the Germans themselves here will not employ.

Baron Schenk and Herren Karo and Hoffman—though Karo may go to Germany on a mission if that be possible—have resolved themselves into a committee for dealing with the forthcoming elections. Schenk has already received large sums for this use; I hear as much as £70,000 was credited to him in marks two days ago. There is much speculation here among certain group of pro-German officers but I do not think they dare proceed to any open action, as there is little support among the soldiers, who do not want to enter into a conflict with anyone, and least with the Anglo-French and their friends and relatives in the Venizelist party.

To show the temper with which the election campaign has been begun it is being said in certain Schenkophile circles formed of the baron's chief bravos that M. Venizelos may win the elections, but that if he does he will not survive them for long. It is consolatory to know that every precaution is taken by the friends of the great statesman and that he has a permanent and devoted bodyguard of fellow-Cretans.

A BOY HERO.

MORTALLY WOUNDED, HE STOOD AT HIS POST.

Sir David Beatty, in his despatch on the Battle of Jutland, writes:

As was to be expected, the behaviour of the ships' companies under the terrible conditions of a modern sea battle was magnificent without exception. The strain on their moral was a severe test of discipline and training. Officers and men were imbued with one thought, the desire to defeat the enemy. The fortitude of the wounded was admirable. A report from the commanding officer of Chester gives a splendid instance of devotion to duty.

Boy (1st class) John Travers Cornwall, of the Chester, was mortally wounded early in the action. He nevertheless remained standing alone at a most exposed post, quietly awaiting orders till the end of the action, with the gun's crew dead and wounded all round him. His age was under 16 years. I regret that he has since died, but I recommend his case for special recognition in justice to his memory, and as an acknowledgment of the high example set by him.

Then came the war to try out the capacity and characters of men. Most of the "fashionable" soldiers went under very quickly. It was the staid, strictly professional type of officer which came to the front. Brusiloff is almost the only one of the prominent social figures of the army who has made good. He began in 1914 as the commander of an army corps. Soon he had an army under him, and his army did the most brilliant work that has been done by any of the combatants. Now he has deservedly been promoted to a still higher command, and all who have worked with him are sure that he will win further fame.

He is so straightforward, one of his officers told me, "and so direct. He knows what he wants, and what he wants he must have." In his mode of life he follows the habits of Western Europe. His interests are those of cultivated people. He talks French like a Frenchman and says he will learn English after the war.

ON THE ITALIAN FRONT.

WHY AUSTRIA STRUCK.

THE TRENTINO TRAP.

[FROM "THE TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.]

ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS.

I have not seen anywhere in the Italian or foreign Press an appreciation of the situation in the Trentino according with my views. The popular view is that the Austrians have been perfect fools and that their Armies in Italy have been routed, and though it may be a thankless task to endeavour to state what I believe to be the real position, I feel sure that our Italian friends would rather than that I should restrict myself to conventionalities and to empty praise.

Austria has certainly made two very great blunders in this campaign of 1916 so far as it has gone.

The first was her underestimation of the recovered power of Russia, a miscalculation which weighs heavily upon the conscience of Austrian strategists, and is one of those fatal mistakes which is apt to ruin both an Army and a cause. This blunder was probably the German General Staff which gave out last autumn that the Russian Armies were beaten and of no further account, and to do the Germans justice they appear to have believed this fable, for they reverted to the West, poured out blood like water before Verdun, and left Hindenburg in the East uncomprehendingly weak. It was probably on the faith of this baseless supposition that they permitted the Austrians to begin the "punitive expedition" against Italy, for, had the Germans entertained the remotest suspicion that the Russian Southern Armies could deliver the whirlwind strokes of recent weeks, it is not probable that Konrad would have been given his head in Tirol.

We must place to the discredit of the Austro-German General Staff that they were very badly informed, and consequently made a very bad opening, and so far most of us are agreed.

SKILFUL CONCENTRATION.

A second blunder was the moment chosen for the Austrian blow. We must give full credit to the Austrians for the skill with which they organized their forces in the Trentino, and for the vigour with which they delivered their blow. Little by little, and almost insensibly, they passed down troops towards Trent—not more than one, two, or three battalions or batteries at a time—until they had accumulated a large force, probably in the neighbourhood of 400,000 men, in the Trentino basin, which looks out over and flanks the Lombardo-Venetian plain. This force was, however, of unequal value, and parts of it were only fit for defensive purposes.

The operative part of the Army—namely, that which eventually debouched from the angle between the Brenta and the Adige, and spread out fanwise to the south-eastward—was of not more than 15 divisions, but it was all of the first line, was well found with guns of all calibres, and at its first onset was supported by the fire of some 30 to 40 Austrian 191s, howitzers, and of at least three of the German 220s. The concentration and the attack reflect credit on the Austrian staff, which must have prepared the coup long in advance.

What was the object of the stroke? It is generally supposed to have been the invasion of the plains and the interception of the railway lines of communication of the Italian main armies on the Isonzo. Consequently, when the plains were not invaded, and the communications not cut, a shout of triumph was raised in Italy, and this naturally became all the louder when the Austrians, with their centre dangerously advanced, and their line unduly extended, gave way before the Italians, and began to go back. In Italy, as abroad, folk spoke of the Austrian rout. I did not see any German, and of at least three of the dispositions of General Cadorna for the counterstroke and the vivacity with which his troops set upon their enemy. The Austrians retired mainly by night, and though the Italians dealt the enemy some sound and useful blows, what impressed me most was the firm countenance of the Austrian rearwards and the deliberate character of the retreat.

It is likely that Konrad expected to invade Italy with 15 divisions when he must have known that Cadorna had some 50 divisions on which to draw. I do not think it is possible that he ever expected to get very far, and directly his air scouts were uncommonly active, and were over us at least twice a day, reported the completion of the Italian concentration and the opening of the counter-attack, the Austrians began to go back. Why? Because they had effected their object, which was to put a spoke in the Italian wheel, to compel General Cadorna to make fresh dispositions, and so to prevent the delivery of a serious attack on the Isonzo line.

A PREVENTIVE ATTACK.

I imagine that the Austro-Germans must have had a pretty shrewd idea that the Allies intended to attack more or less simultaneously, and that the Italian share in the Allied plan was the delivery of a *coup de main* on the Isonzo which had been notoriously heralded as the Italian objective for many months, and was the line on which Italy could best work in order eventually to join with the Russians in an advance on Vienna. What better means were available to circumvent the supposed Italian design than this Trentino *coup*, which, whatever other mistakes and miscalculations may have been made, has undoubtedly had the effect of warding off and delaying at least the threatened Italian stroke?

If the Italian commander, as he was bound to do, met the new attack by shifting his reserves, the Austrians gained their immediate ends, and if the Austrians had the best of the ground, then the Austrians had the best of the ground, with their prepared positions and their artillery, and they might hope to tie up the main Italian Army for a considerable time. Tirol, for both sides, was a secondary theatre without decisive importance and without issue. The essential point for Austria was to prevent the Italians

from throwing their whole weight upon the Isonzo, where an Austrian defeat might have had disastrous strategic consequences.

Assuming that such Italian attacks were impending, I think we must admit, against our will, that the Austrian stroke succeeded. Where it failed was in the moment chosen for the advance, for had Konrad waited until Cadorna was deeply committed to an attack on the Isonzo I think that the effect of the sortie from the Trentino might have been serious. It is a blessing in disguise that it was not so deferred.

PLAYING OUT TIME.

This affair has revealed to us that the Trentino *place d'armes* is a more serious menace than any of us supposed. We all knew it to be a menace, but the extent of the menace was not appreciated. I imagine now that the Austrians will put up a good fight in this terrible country, which offers an uninterrupted succession of admirable positions, and is as well defended by nature as by art. I think that they will go slowly back from one range of heights to another until they reach the best defended line, where all their heavy guns can take effective part, and that their defeat will be a long, costly, and arduous business.

I think that the Austrians are playing out time in order to tempt Italy away from her main objective, and if they can hold the Italians in the hills for a couple of months the snow will have begun to fall on the high Alps and the best of the campaigning season of 1916 will have passed.

I do not consider that the Trentino is unconquerable by any means. I do not know whether the Italians mean to conquer it, but, if they do, they can attack it from three sides, all round from the Stelvio to Cadore, and their superior numbers would make an enveloping attack legitimate and profitable. But I doubt whether they can finish the job before the snow, and though there is a line of invasion from Tirol eastwards it is not suitable for the great armies of to-day, and consequently the operation involved in a deliberate and comprehensive conquest of the Trentino by the main Italian Army, apart from the inherent difficulty of the undertaking, is not one that appeals to me in view of the present general military situation of the Allies.

Obviously the Italian blockade of Tirol has turned out to be less effective than was hoped and so must in any case be strengthened. We know what it is to have instituted an ineffective blockade and to be compelled to sweep it up to a higher state of efficiency. I can see no insuperable difficulty in bolting and barring the Tirol doors. But when people talk light-heartedly of the conquest of Tirol I look at this great tangle of high Alps with their successive and tremendous positions, I weigh in my mind the Austrian troops, guns, and defences, and am disposed to believe that the game is not worth the candle.

If this district were held by Pathans or Boers, without heavy guns with which to sweep all the lines of approach of approaches, I should still consider that it would take a lot of conquering; but, considering all the means of the disposal of the defence, I have an idea that it is a pretty good country to stay away from, and my preference is entirely for the plan with which General Cadorna opened the war.

So far as the Trentino is concerned I believe in the bolts and bars, that is to say, modest ambitions and strategy on this front, and I think it will soon appear that even the attainment of these ends will take time, and labour, and lives enough.

THE CORRECT MOVE.

Far from altering my faith in General Cadorna, the Konrad blow has only served to confirm it, for it has enabled me to inspect the district from several points and to realize the wisdom of Cadorna's original plan. I do not believe in changing plans of campaign when they have been fully considered in times of peace and deliberately adopted in times of war, and still less do I believe in allowing oneself to be compelled to do so by the enemy. I think that Italy is strong enough to block the Trentino effectively and at the same time to continue the pursuit of the general plan of the war concerted between the Allies, and I hope, therefore, that Italy will redeem the Southern Tirol at Vienna and not at Trent.

We British all dearly love Italy and the Italians, and when we see Italian armies, light of heart and swift of stroke, chasing the Tedeschi out of Italy and pursuing them into the hills, our enthusiasm is unbounded, and we cheer them on. But war is a serious business, and in matters of strategy it is the head that must rule, and not the heart.

When I saw troops and guns pouring into the outskirts of this great hill fortress by every road my preponderating feeling was one of regret for the necessity, and, despite my joy in the vitality of the Italian Army, my thoughts were far away among Brusiloff's troops, and I should have felt despondent had I not been sure that there were cool heads in Italy which would be able to move in the great game of war.

A MYSTERY AEROPLANE.

Parisians have been no little startled on dark nights (says a Paris correspondent) to see numerous brilliant stars apparently careering the heavens in a most mysterious fashion. These would light up and go out, and occasionally throw a comet like tract of light in all directions. Many believed in some astral phenomena, but the truth of the matter is that these strange bodies were no more nor less than a new type of nocturnal aeroplane, which the War Office is experimenting with. For obvious reasons, I am not at liberty to give further details of the new arm, but if all the wonderful things I hear of the "night bird" are as represented, a complete revolution in aerial navigation is at hand. Battle aeroplanes have hitherto possessed one great drawback—sorry I cannot be more explicit—but this has now been overcome. Before long, that is to say, as soon as the latest engine of war is ready in necessary numbers, the Germans are going to be given the biggest surprise of their lives.

Drink Wisely

MONTERRAT

Lime-Fruit Juice.

I don't care two straws for any but MONTERRAT Lime Juice.

It's a fine healthy, cooling, and refreshing drink, and keeps me fit in the hot weather.

MONTERRAT is sold by all leading Bottlers.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

KUMHANG, British str., 2,077, F. T. Wheeler, 17th August—Kobe and Moji 12th August, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
SHANGHAI, Chinese str., 243, McLean, 17th August—Swatow 16th August, General—Order.
TUNGSHAI, Dutch str., 5,010, J. N. Bauman, 17th August—San Francisco, General—Java-China-Japan Lijn.

CLEARANCES.

IN THE HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE.
August 17th.
HONG KONG, British str., for Amoy.
KNIGHT COMPANION, British str., for Shanghai and Japan.

DEPARTURES.

August 17th.
HONGKONG, French str., for Hoihow.
HONGKONG, British str., for Singapore and Calcutta.
HUPH, British str., for Swatow.
KENNEDY, Japanese str., for Ching-wan.
KWANGTAN, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
SANGOLA, British str., for Samarang.
SINKING, British str., for Shanghai.
YINGSHU, Chinese str., for Saigon.

SHIPPING REPORT.

The str. *Kumhang* reports: Moderate to strong wind, swell in Eastern Sea and strong N.E. monsoon weather in China Sea.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
The str. *Kumhang* from Japan for Hongkong: Mrs. McEwen and two children, Mr. Brown.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The str. *Glenstar* is expected here from London on or about 23rd inst.
The str. *Montague* is due to arrive Yokohama on Saturday, the 19th instant, p.m., and leaves Yokohama on Sunday, the 20th instant, at noon.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

CANADIAN MAIL.
The *Empress of Russia* left Vancouver on Thursday, the 10th instant, p.m.

AMERICAN MAIL.
The str. *China* left San Francisco on August 1st, and may be expected to arrive in Hongkong on August 22nd.

MERCHANT STEAMER.
The str. *Shirata* left Calcutta on the 4th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 21st instant.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 17th at 11.10.—Pressure has increased in all districts, considerably over the Eastern Sea, moderately over the Loo-choo and Formosa, and slightly elsewhere.

A typhoon has formed to the north of the Micaco Sina Group. Its direction of motion is known at present.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.44 inch. Total since 1st January, 95.55 inches, against an average of 90.25 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at Noon to-day is as follows:—

Direction	Forecast.
Hongkong & Neighbourhood	(W. winds, moderate) fair.
Formosa Channel	(The same as No. 1.)
South Coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Lamook.)	No. 1.
South Coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan.)	No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, August 17th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 8 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.88	29.65	29.58
Temperature	88	78	86
Humidity	85	87	74
Wind Direction	NW	calm	SW
Force	3	0	4
Weather	0	0	0
Rain	—	—	0.44

Highest open-air Temperature on 16th—88

Lowest open-air Temperature on 17th—76

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 18th to 24th August, 1916.

HIGH WATER				LOW WATER			
Days of Week	Days of Month	H'kong Mean Time	Height	Days of Week	Days of Month	H'kong Mean Time	Height
Fri.	18	m 0 8	5 6	m 6 40	2 9	2 9	2 9
Satur.	19	m 0 44	5 7	m 7 8	3 2	3 2	3 2
Sun.	20	m 1 22	5 8	m 8 40	3 7	3 7	3 7
Mon.	21	m 2 25	5 9	m 10 43	3 8	3 8	3 8
Tues.	22	m 3 34	6 0	m 11 46	3 9	3 9	3 9
Wed.	23	m 4 46	6 1	m 12 50	3 10	3 10	3 10
Thurs.	24	m 5 50	6 4	m 1 37	3 11	3 11	3 11

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & SINGAPORE	ATSUBA MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	Iyuno	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 20th inst. at 11 A.M.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NORE	Brit. str.	1 m.	D. Asbury	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 25th inst. at Noon.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	CITY OF NORWICH	Brit. str.	1 m.	G. O. Talbot, R.M.B.	THE SHIP LINE, LIMITED	On 26th Sept.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS...	MAITA	Brit. str.	1 m.	Doris	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 26th Sept. at Noon
VICTORIA & TACOMA VIA MANILA & C.	ATSUBA MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	T. Suruga	MARSHALLS MATTHEWS	About 28th inst.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SHATTLE VIA KIELUNG, & C.	YOKOHAMA MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	Shinohe	YOKOHAMA MARU	To-day, at 3 P.M.
MEXICAN, PERUVIAN & CHILE PORTS VIA JAPAN	ANTO MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	K. Akemitsu	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 1st Sept. at 4 P.M.
BOSTON AND NEW YORK	BOSTON JASTER	Brit. str.	1 m.	T. H. Robson	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	On 12th Sept. at Noon.
NEW YORK VIA SHAL FORS, SAN FRANCISCO, & C.	TOKIWA MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	S. Robinson	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	About 28th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHAL, NAGASAKI & HONOLULU	ARAKAWA	Am. str.	1 m.	A. J. Haller	CHINA MAIL & CO., LTD.	About 1st Sept.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA NAGASAKI...	PERSEA MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	W. Dixon Hopcraft	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIAISON	On 5th Sept.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA, JAPAN, & C.	TENYO MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	S. Robinson	YOKOHAMA MARU	On 11th Sept.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, & C.	EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	YOKOHAMA MARU	On 21st Sept. at 10.30 A.M.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & C.	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. Foreyth	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 4th Oct. at Noon.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & C.	EMPEROR OF ASIA	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 6th Sept.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS...	TANGO MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 8th Sept.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	KUICHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 20th Sept.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 4th Oct. at Noon.
JAPAN	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst. at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 12th Sept. at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 2nd Sept.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 10th Sept. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 30th inst. at D'light.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 20th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 22nd inst. at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 24th inst. at D'light.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 25th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 26th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 27th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 28th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 29th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 30th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 31st inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 1st inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 2nd inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 3rd inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 4th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 5th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 6th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 7th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 8th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 9th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 10th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 11th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 12th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 13th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 17th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 18th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 19th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 20th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 21st inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 22nd inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 24th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 25th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 26th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 27th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 28th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 29th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 30th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 31st inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 1st inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 2nd inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 3rd inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 4th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 5th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 6th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 7th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 8th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 9th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 10th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 11th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 12th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 13th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 17th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 18th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 19th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 20th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 21st inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 22nd inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 24th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 25th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 26th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 27th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 28th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 29th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 30th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 31st inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 1st inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 2nd inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 3rd inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 4th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 5th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 6th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 7th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 8th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 9th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 10th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 11th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 12th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 13th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 17th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 18th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 19th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 20th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 21st inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 22nd inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 24th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 25th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 26th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 27th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 28th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 29th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 30th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 31st inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 1st inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 2nd inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 3rd inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 4th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 5th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 6th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 7th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 8th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 9th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 10th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 11th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 12th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 13th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 17th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 18th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 19th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 20th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO	Brit.				

POSITION IN CANTON
UNCHANGED.

NO NEWS OF LUK.

PROCLAMATION BY LUNG:
HIS DEMANDS UPON THE CENTRAL
GOVERNMENT.

(By Our Special Representative.)

CANTON, Thursday.

FIGHTING LAST NIGHT AT SAM SAN.

Last night there was fighting around Sam San between the shore batteries, which are in Shum's hands, and Lung's gunboats. There was heavy firing, but there was very little damage done, though the result seems to have been that Shum's men have retired from the river front in this quarter, as they have done also in the region of Hamilton Creek. Sam San is about one mile further down the river than Macao Fort and about three miles from Shum's. This is a very famous battle ground, as it is the place where the Chinese took up their position in the Battle of the Fat Shan Creek in the war between the British and the Chinese in 1841. Lung's gunboats were anchored in the Tai Mi channel and for three hours poured shells and machine-gun fire into the insurgent forces on the river banks.

SHUM'S FLEET.

Shum's fleet of gunboats, which were last week holding a position around the Tai Shik Barrier, have been forced to retreat. Two days ago they were reported five miles away, and to day they are reported at Yung Ki. They are said to have gone to Yung Ki because it is a safe place to replenish stores and to repair any damage which they may have suffered in the fighting.

LUNG'S DEMANDS.

Lung has sent a telegram to the Central Government regarding his present position and his new position as Minister of Mines. He thanks the Central Government for his new appointment and makes the following demands. Firstly, he wants to keep his own soldiers under his direct command, as they are Yunnanese and Kwangsi men. If he goes for the new command offered to him, he wants to take two army corps consisting of 12,000 men each with him. He says that he can use these as labourers, etc., in connection with his position as Minister of Mines in the two Kwangs and that he will disband any men in excess of this number and guarantee that they are sent home to their villages. Lung states that he has made preparations to hand over to his successor, but on account of the fact that Luk has so far not arrived and that Li Lich-kwan and others for reasons of their own are attacking Canton at the present time, he has had to defend the city and will continue to do so, until the Central Government shall send a representative to take over the reins of government.

He points out that in all he has about 25,000 Yunnanese and Kwangsi troops and that he cannot disband them in Canton. He promises to help the Central Government at any time in case of rebellion and says that he thinks that his men may prove very useful. To maintain these soldiers he urges that the Central Government must allow him a certain amount of money or they must allow him to raise money by some means. He has been unable to get a great deal of the money due lately and he has advanced out of his own pocket a matter of 2,000,000 dollars. He wishes to have this money refunded and also to get an extra 1,000,000 dollars which are necessary for current expenses in connection with the present disorders and to enable him to remove his troops without trouble. He demands that some place shall be given to him exclusively as headquarters of the mining department where he can quarter his soldiers. He is willing to assume the responsibility of guaranteeing peace in any part that the Central Government may define. He insists, however, that he shall not be under the command of any of the Tsuchuns in the vicinity, but shall take his orders straight from the Central Government.

This all goes to show in how strong a position Lung is at the present time. He is dictating terms to the Central Government, which they will in all probability reject. The fighting so far, in the vicinity of Canton, while it has not been altogether in his favour, has shown that he can hold out for a long time, and that Shum and company will have a great deal of hard work before them if they are to be successful in their venture.

(Continued on next Column.)

SITUATION IN CANTON.

RAIN CHECKS HOSTILITIES.

(From Our Special Representative.)

THURSDAY MORNING.

Heavy rain fell last night and there was very little firing heard. The Chinese soldiers do not fight in the heat of the day, nor do they like to get wet through, and a truce by mutual understanding occurs at these times. In the Shek-wai-tong area there were occasional bursts of rifle-fire, and Lung's gunboats on the river opposite occasionally joined in; but there was no method about the firing and it looked as if it was just a case of both sides wishing to show that they were on the qui vive.

Reports from the North river show that things are in a bad way there, and pirates and robbers are having the time of their lives. A steamer called the *Hoi Po*, plying between Ying Tak and Tsing Pun, which left Ying Tak on the 9th, was held up, looted and burned, and a number of the passengers were murdered by a band of pirates who have been operating in this part of the North river for a month past. They are very bold, and have scared people so much that very little traffic moves along the river by day and none at all after sunset.

No further attacks have been made on the City from the north, and Shum is said to have been moving men from this district. This is Lung's strongest position and he never was in danger from this direction. Since the weekend all has been quiet here.

Lung also has behind him the Tsuchuns of the other Southern Provinces, who are afraid that if Shum is successful in his attack on Canton there will be short shrift for them. They know very well what will happen. Within the last three days Lung has strengthened his position considerably and will be able to dictate terms to Luk if he comes now, to Shum if he is willing to stop fighting; or even to the Central Government.

PROCLAMATION BY LUNG.

A Proclamation has been issued by Lung to the Police instructing them to endeavour to pacify the city and to prevent the merchants running away. It states that word has been received from the Tsuchun of Fukien that the Commander who was appointed to lead the relief party to Canton has arranged to send 4,000 men with artillery and machine-guns by different routes to Canton and that they will arrive within the next few days. Lung is also sending a relief force, and when the two of them arrive they will be able to attack the rebels from three sides and are certain to defeat them. Lung asks the Chief of Police to have his force in readiness to help him (Lung) to preserve the peace. This proclamation is issued with the idea of bringing about a resumption of business in Canton as quickly as possible, but wisacres say that it will have the effect of further scaring the people, as the presence of any more soldiers around Canton is bound to lead to fighting of one kind or another.

LUNG ADDING TO HIS FORCES.

Lung is enrolling soldiers daily and is getting a good number. Many people whose work is at a standstill and who have no money to carry on with are glad to become soldiers, where they are at least assured of food and clothing. Lung is reported to have got as recruits most of the Manchus and the men from foreign provinces living in Canton, and these have been welcomed by him in no uncertain terms.

SHUM BUSY.

Shum has sent a telegram to the Nine Charitable Institutions saying that if Lung's force does not commence an attack against his men he will not advance towards the City. Exactly what this means it is difficult to fathom; but as Shum is at present supposed to have some new scheme afoot it may be merely an attempt to gain time on his part. Shum is reported to have gone towards Wuchow to meet Luk, who is not at Shiu today. Luk is bringing down with him 12,000 men. These were originally his force which was organised to move against Kwangsi and which he has been successful in keeping together.

The ships now at Lung Ki include the *Po Pih*, the *Kong Yai*, the *Kang Fui*, the *Kwang Hing* and the *Tung Yat*, besides about 20 small launches armed with machine-guns. There are very many opinions regarding Shum's intentions, and all these preparations and his retirement from the vicinity of Hamilton Creek point to the fact that he has some scheme afoot. As he has been very busy moving men from the Shek-wai-tong area, there is no question of his contemplating a retreat.

THE WEST RIVER.

Despite all the fighting the West River remains more or less quiet and junks and steamers still come down without trouble from Shiu Hing to Samson and Canton. There is very little cargo arriving, however, as the people are afraid to ship, not knowing when the river may be the scene of hostilities. The West River steamers continue to have uneventful trips from Wuchow to Canton except for the fact that they carry a lot of refugees.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HOW TO DEVELOP THE
RESOURCES OF THE EMPIRE.[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—I have read with interest "A Liberal's" letter on "How to develop the resources of the Empire," and wish to make some remarks regarding this and his previous letters dealing with Free Trade.

He says:—"Man does not like labour, so he always seeks to get the most goods with the least labour." Now this law is liable to at least two modifications. Regarding the first sentence, there is such a thing as a labour of love, a man's work may be his hobby or he may like it because he feels it to be his duty, and the more widely these principles become applied to labour of all descriptions the better it is for the labour and for mankind in general. We may say, then, that in some cases man does like labour and will do more as he becomes better educated.

Regarding the second sentence, a man cannot be successful in his search for the most goods with the least labour unless his energies be restricted to certain channels by means of education and unless he be protected from enemy interference by modern administrative machinery which, in turn, is the outcome of wise legislation. "A Liberal" seems to blame all governing bodies and their laws for restricting production, and generally to advocate a policy of "drift," and then the next minute finds him singing the praises of improved education and a knowledge of science amongst the workers, which latter is the policy of "efficiency" and diametrically opposed to the policy of "drift."

Education is restraint, for it restricts a man's energies to a path predetermined by experts. Governments and rulers, then, from time immemorial have endeavoured to guide, train and protect their subjects, so that they may achieve a greater efficiency in trade and industry. I do not say that there have not been exceptions to this, but, generally speaking, they have done so.

To continue, before we can develop our commercial and mercantile resources we must first develop our industrial resources. A tariff wall has been suggested for fostering those industries which have been stunted by unfair competition or dumping. "A Liberal," however, is against this course, and in its place he suggests the abolition of rates on houses, workshops, factories, etc., and taxing the value of land whether in use or not.

In 1913 the income from lands amounted to 32 millions sterling, whilst that on houses, factories, railways, prisms, etc. (not including Income-tax, Public Funds, Foreign Securities, etc.), totalled about 350 millions sterling, or over ten times the amount derived from lands. The proposal to tax all land equally seems to me to be not only impossible but also absolutely unfair, as it would mean bankruptcy for all farmers and small holders of land who are unable to get the percentage of profit per acre that large industrial concerns can show. It is like a family of children, some weak and ailing and some strong and robust, and each paying a share in proportion to his or her means, being suddenly forced to subscribe equally; such a course is neither equitable nor economical.

Further, with regard to taxing non-producing land, you cannot get blood out of a stone, and if it doesn't produce where are the taxes to come from? There are, surely, fairer measures than this for preventing valuable land being held vacant.

In any case the methods he suggests, even if feasible (and on this point I regret I cannot see eye to eye with him), could not take the place of a tariff wall in protecting and fostering the development of the coal-tar-by-products and other industries which we sadly need for the defence of the realm and which we propose launching after the war. Neither could Government control, which suggestion, as I see it, is a bit premature and not feasible concurrent with our present system of private industrial control. It would, indeed, be a moral wrong for the Government to embark in business which may compete with existing private interests, and it would be better for the Government to develop a broad and far-sighted policy that would encourage the investment of private capital.

Another point is that "A Liberal" considers the idea of a self-supporting nation to be absolutely absurd, and yet he is advocating the development of the resources of the Empire. He shows that by resources he means the raw material, labour, capital and administrative ability available. Every step he takes to develop these must tend to make the nation self-supporting to a greater extent than at present, and we are both in reality wanting the same thing, only "A Liberal" does not like the name "self-supporting nation" for some reason or other. Perhaps he thinks that an "entirely self-supporting nation" is unmanly, where inter-trade with other countries would entirely cease; but I do not think that such a condition was contemplated by those using the term, and for my own part I certainly did not interpret it in this way. The idea was to use the labour of our unemployed fellow-countrymen for producing commodities that we have been buying from enemy countries. Personally, I consider that a tariff wall should be used only as a temporary lever to boost certain productive industries which have been so neglected as to leave us at the mercy of certain designing enemies, and I think that the Liberal party should demand a pledge from the Government that the tariff wall will be abandoned in favour of Free Trade as soon as other Nations can be persuaded to relinquish their tariff walls, thus producing a situation of *fair trade or equal opportunity* for all nations—a condition which certainly did not obtain at the beginning of the war. Personally, I can see no reason why we should tax imports that come from nations who do not tax our exports, but it seems to me that, where our industries are strangled by unprincipled nations which resemble vermin in their methods of peaceful penetration there a tariff wall is clearly indicated.

I see in a tariff wall a protection against "dumping," and "dumping" is, in my opinion, an insidious evil, the results of which, although not clear at first sight, are none the less deadly. The textile mill-owner, for example, objects to a tariff on aniline dyes because he can buy them cheaply from the German manufacturers. A temporary import tax would raise their prices, and, in a slight degree, raise also his cost of production. The textile weaver, however, is only a single organ in the industrial system of our nation, and, although his immediate interests are benefited by the low price of "dump" supplies, the interests of the nation are being injured, as the weaver's benefit is at the expense of another industry which is becoming atrophied. If our textile industry is advantaged to some slight extent by the free "dumping" of German dyestuffs and our coal-tar-by-products industry is put out of commission in the process, then, I say, the evil to our nation's industry is greater than the good received.

The giant factories of the Rhine, the Main, and the Spree are like technical colleges educating chemists, physicists, chemical engineers, etc., in a practical application of their respective sciences to the service of man. They are a national asset to Germany, in peace or war, and could their value to that nation be expressed in terms of pounds sterling the figure would be astounding.

I want to see factories of this description thriving in the British Empire, and I want to see the present shocking waste of coal-tar stopped.

"A Liberal" has tentatively conceded that a tariff on imported dyes would foster the evolution of this industry, and I think that, under the circumstances and as a patriotic man, he should withdraw his opposition to a Tariff wall against "dumping."—Yours faithfully,

Hongkong, August 17th, 1916.
"PLEBIS."

THE OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA
AT MACAO.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—Since handing you yesterday a copy of the telegram received by me from His Excellency the Governor of Macao, I received a few hours later a second telegram from the same authority reaffirming the contents of the first and stating that "there have been only 14 deaths from cholera this month, the cases being principally imported from Canton" and that "there is no reason whatever for any alarm, as the sanitary conditions of the Colony are quite normal."

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,

E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA
(Acting Consul for Portugal).
Hongkong, 17th August, 1916.

WORTH CONSIDERATION.

You are possibly wedded to one brand of cigarettes. The point to consider is—Are you getting value for money? War Economy is as essential here as at home and it is up to you to see that you do get real value for every cent you pay out.

"SCEPTRE" Turkish Cigarettes, while not being cheap, are the best value you can possibly obtain in the Colony. They mark the top note of quality and cost \$4 for a sealed tin containing 100 Cigarettes. Further, they are absolutely BRITISH MADE.

Manufactured by—
WESTMINSTER TOBACCO
CO., LTD.
London.

INTIMATIONS

LANE,
CRAWFORD & Co.

PARCELS

for the Expeditionary Forces in

FRANCE, MESOPOTAMIA, SALONICA, EGYPT, AFRICA,
THE NORTH SEA AND PRISONERS-OF-WAR
IN GERMANY.

FOOD DELICACIES, SMOKING REQUISITES, AND CAMP COMFORTS.

"ACTIVE SERVICE"
PARCELS.

These Parcels are very popular at the Front and also with the Prisoners-of-War, being of varied interest and made up of acceptable commodities:

MAGGI'S CONSOMME. SOUP SQUARES.
COFFEE AND MILK. PLAIN CHOCOLATE.
CIGARETTES. TOBACCO.
STRAWBERRY JAM. POTTED MEATS.
PURE RICH CREAM. TOFFEE AND SWEETS.
BISCUITS. TEA.
BRIAR PIPES. SARDINES.
ETC., ETC., ETC.

These Parcels can be varied in dozens of different ways.

PACKED AND POSTED TO ANY ADDRESS IN THE WAR AREA.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

THE FINEST HOUSEHOLD STORE IN THE EAST.

[31

An invaluable tonic for all cases of anaemia, sleeplessness, exhaustion, nervous dyspepsia, neurasthenia, effects of overwork.

VEGETABLE
HAEMATOGEN.

Replaces easily all the blood preparations now in use, because it contains the BLOOD-SALTS and CHLOROPHYLL-IRON.

Does not contain ALCOHOL and animal PURINE BASES, which excite the nervous system.

Sold everywhere at \$1.50 per bottle.

Only genuine with this name:

HET CRUYDEN-HUYS.

Sole Agents, Phone 1637.

Hongkong, 16th Aug 1st, 1916.

[1016

IS THIS
YOUR SMOKE?

IT'S THE BEST.

[1665

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO. LTD.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on SUNDAY, August 20th, the Supply of ELECTRICITY will be DISCONTINUED from 6 A.M. to 11 A.M. to enable the Work in progress at the Power Station to be completed.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 17th August, 1916. [1024]

NOTICE.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that THE YUEH-HAN RAILWAY CO., LTD. (粵漢鐵路有限公司) has mortgaged its land and all buildings thereon at WONG SHA (黃沙) in the suburb of Canton to THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD., as security against loan signed on August 2nd, 1916.
Any mortgage or security previously established, Chinese or non-Chinese, on the premises at mortgage should be announced at an early date.
All claims shall be null and void unless notice is due course of time, and THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD., will take the whole proceeds as a perfect mortgage.
THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
(Shanghai)
THE YUEH-HAN RAILWAY CO., LTD.
(Hongkong)
[1025]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
THE DIVIDEND DECLARED for the Half-Year ending 30th June, 1916, at the Rate of TWO POUNDS THREE SHILLINGS STERLING per Share, is Payable on and after MONDAY, the 14th day of August, Current, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.
By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABLE,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 17th August, 1916. [1011]

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR (\$1) per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1916, will be payable on MONDAY, the 28th August, 1916, at the Office of the Company.
Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants to the Company's Office.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 2nd August, 1916, to MONDAY, 28th August, 1916, both days inclusive.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 17th August, 1916. [1020]

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of FREDERICK DAY GODDARD, late of Haimun, Cheriton Gardens, Folkestone, in the County of Kent, England, Retired Marine Surveyor, deceased.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has by virtue of Section 58 of the Probates Ordinance, 1907 (No. 2 of 1897), made an Order limiting the time for sending in Claims to or against the above Estate to the 14th day of September, 1916.
Creditors and Claimants are hereby required to send their Claims to the Under-signed by the above date.
JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors for the Executors,
Princes Buildings,
Ice House Street,
Hongkong.
[1017]

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.
PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 21st day of August, 1916, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at The Peak, Lot 1, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Acre	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Containing in Square Feet	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1.00	As per plan.	10,000 (about)	94	1,975

Hongkong, 17th August, 1916. [1004]

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Liquidators of CHS. J. GAURE & Co. to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 22nd August, 1916, commencing at 2.30 P.M., on their Premises, Alexandra Buildings, Chater Road, the following:
FITTINGS AND FURNITURE.
Comprising—
Show Cases by Sage, London.
Counter Cases by Sage, London.
Plate Glass Window Fittings.
Double Dial Show Clock.
Diamond Scale.
Desks; Filing Cabinets; Watchmakers' Work Desks; Watchmakers and Jewellers' Tools and Repair Material; Remington Typewriters No. 10.
Also
Sundry Lots.
Large Jewellers' Safe, by Chubb, London.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
On View from 12th August.
Catalogues will be issued.
Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 17th August, 1916. [1023]

HOUSES TO LET

OFFICE TO LET.
ONE LARGE ROOM on the Top Floor of No. 2, Queen's Building.
Apply—
THORPSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 17th August, 1916. [999]

TO LET.
GODOWN in Duddell Street. Light and Airy. Overlooking Statue Square. Moderate rent.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
H. H. "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 20th July, 1916. [940]

TO LET.
OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 9, Queen's Road Central (In Ice House Street).
Apply to—
WILKINSON & GRIST.
[931]

TO LET.
A SMALL GODOWN in PRINCE'S BUILDING.
For particulars etc., apply—
THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LTD.
[965]

TO LET.
From 1st May.
OFFICES: 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
[918]

TO LET.
"ROCKLANDS" No. 7, Robinson Road.
Apply—
M. J. D. STEPHENS,
18, Bank Buildings.
[900]

TO LET.
A HOUSE, in Observatory Villas, Kowloon.
Apply to—
AREATON V. APCAR & Co.,
14, Des Voeux Road.
[811]

TO LET.
OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Apply to—
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
[632]

TO LET.
OFFICES in Prince's Building.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Liquidators,
ROSTER, BROCKMANN & Co.
[572]

TO LET.
NO. 4, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, First Floor.
THE COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE, with Office, Serravallo's Quarters, etc., No. 14, SHAMWEE, CANTON, from 1st June, at present in the occupation of the Imperial Russian Consulate.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
[415]

TO LET.
OFFICES in King's Buildings, HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road, Nos. 1 and 2, WEST END TERRACE, CANTON.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
[32]

TO LET.
TWO ROOMED-FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
THREE ROOMED-FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.
FOUR ROOMED-FLATS in May Road with every modern convenience, including English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three bedrooms at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.
FOUR ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCIAL CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings
[1006]

TO LET.
NO. 5, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PRAX.
No. 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, SHOP.
"ROSENEATH" No. 4, Hankow Road, Kowloon.
No. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, 63, PRAX.
4 ROOMED FLAT to let at the PRAX.
KELLETTS CREST, 65, PRAX.
"GLENSHIEL" No. 141, Plantation Road, PRAX.
"HARTING" Austin Road, Kowloon.
No. 25, RELIQUOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.
TWO GODOWNS in Duddell Street.
No. 2, DES VOEUX VILLAS, 61, PRAX.
Unfurnished.
No. 69, THE PRAX CAMERON VILLAS.
Apply to—
LINTSEAD & DAVIE,
2nd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
[35]

INTIMATION

ROBERT PORTER & SON'S

BULL DOG

LIGHT ALE

IN PINTS AND SPLITS.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE 16.

AGRADECIMENTO.

LETICIA FLORENTINA VIEIRA RIBEIRO e FRANCISCO XAVIER VIEIRA RIBEIRO, Jr., não podendo testemunhar pessoalmente a sua gratidão a todas as pessoas que acompanharam o enterro de seu esposo, e a todos aqueles que enviaram girândolas, vem por este meio agradecer-lhes penhorados as demonstrações de amizade ao defuncto.
[1023]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press

Hongkong, 18th August, 1916.

CHOLERA AT MACAO.

The outbreak of cholera at Macao is, to say the least, very disquieting. It is stated, on the authority of H.E. the GOVERNOR of Macao, that the disease has probably been imported by some of the refugees from Canton who have flocked to that port since the outbreak of hostilities in Kwangtung. So far as the people of Hongkong are concerned, this statement is anything but reassuring in view of the fact that there are thousands of refugees from the same district living like herded cattle in the Chinese quarter of this Colony. In our columns yesterday we published particulars obtained by our representative from Mr. de Souza, the acting Portuguese Consul here, who, in addition to showing him a telegram from the Governor of Macao minimising the seriousness of the situation, expressed his personal opinion that the reports in circulation were exaggerated and his doubts as to the outbreak being so severe as seemed to be imagined in some quarters. To-day this is supplemented by a letter from the same source announcing that "there have been only fourteen deaths from cholera this month," and that "there is no cause for any alarm, as the sanitary conditions of the Colony are quite normal." It seems pertinent to point out, however, that the Governor's first message gave the number of cases as fourteen, so that, unless they have all proved fatal, there is a serious discrepancy which needs explanation. It would be interesting in the circumstances, to know how many cases—non-fatal as well as fatal—of this disease and of other diseases presenting similar

symptoms have been notified. We have the testimony of people who have recently returned from the neighbouring Colony to the effect that the disease has been rife there for some time, and that many deaths have been attributable to it, one gentleman, indeed, going so far as to declare that he knew of seventy-two cases having occurred in one day. Moreover, the letter from our own correspondent in Macao, dated the 15th instant, contained the following significant passage: "Unfortunately the sanitary condition of the city leaves something to be desired, and from one cause or another over thirty deaths have been reported daily during the week." Whichever of these conflicting versions reflects the true state of affairs, there can be no doubt that an outbreak of cholera has taken place at Macao; that it is supposed to have been introduced from Canton; and that there have been shipments of refugees to Hongkong both from Macao and Canton since the outbreak first made its appearance. These are facts which call for close and immediate attention from the local Health Authorities. The proclamation by the Government prohibiting the immigration of Chinese from Macao is a step in the right direction as far as it goes, for it will prevent the immigration from one district of cholera-infected people into our midst. But what of those who landed before the proclamation was issued? They constitute a potential source of danger; in fact, it is reported that two cases of the disease have already been discovered. What, too, of the Chinese who are flocking hither by every boat from Canton, the reputed origin of the trouble? Ought not stringent measures to be enforced to safeguard Hongkong against the risk of contagion from that direction? Already we have suffered an influx of the halt, the maim, and the blind, who trade upon their infirmities, and it is scarcely to be expected that we have escaped a notable addition to the criminal classes owing to the unrestricted exercise on the part of our Chinese neighbours of the right of asylum. We do not want to add to our misfortunes. So far as the menace to the public health is concerned we have no doubt that our Health Authorities may be trusted to keep a watchful eye on the Chinese quarter and to take prompt and vigorous action whenever any symptom of the disease makes its appearance, but the difficulties of the task will be considerably increased unless the trouble is arrested at its source. While there is no reason for panic, there is every need of vigilance and precaution.

Notice is given that the supply of electricity will be discontinued again on Sunday from 6 a.m. to 11 a.m.

The Colonial Secretary informs us that advice has been received from the British Consul-General at Bangkok to the effect that the restrictions imposed by the Government of Siam against Hongkong on account of small-pox have been withdrawn.

Acting on wireless information the Hongkong Police detained a Filipino who was a passenger by the s.s. *Tijon-dari*, which arrived yesterday. The man was suspected of having "jumped the boat" at San Francisco, he having in his possession valuable stolen property.

The disease which attacked the Kowloon Dock workmen employed on the salvaging of the s.s. *Widely* at Cape Varilla has been diagnosed as malignant malaria and typhoid fever. It will be remembered that there were several deaths. The outbreak is attributed to local conditions prevailing where the men were employed.

We are informed by his lordship Bishop Pozzoni that, owing to special circumstances, all the Catholics of Hongkong are for the time being dispensed from Abstinence. On account of such dispensation his lordship exhorts all Catholics to perform some penance or mortification with the intention, as the Pope recommends, of hastening the end of the war.

Lady Fraser, wife of the British Consul-General at Shanghai, is raising a fund on behalf of the War Seal Foundation, and has already remitted to England £345.1.6. A "Shanghai Flat" has been provided and only about £100 is required to make up the amount necessary for a second flat. War seals may be had in any quantities on application to Lady Fraser, and it is hoped that business houses will affix them to all their correspondence.

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC AT MACAO.

TWO FATAL CASES IN HONGKONG.

Enquiries made yesterday went to show that two Chinese died in Hongkong during last week-end, and the cause of death in both cases was diagnosed as cholera. There have been several more deaths among natives since then under conditions which were so suspicious that bacteriological examinations are being made. There is no doubt that the cases mentioned are imported, and the opinion held is that they were brought to Hongkong by a Chinese theatrical company which had been performing at Macao. There were several deaths among the Company at Macao, and since their arrival in Hongkong other members have died, and these constitute the suspicious cases. There is absolutely no reason for alarm in Hongkong, however, for the most minute precautions are being taken to guard against any outbreak in the Colony. The two cases mentioned are the only cholera cases which have occurred in the Colony during the year.

Owing to the proclamation of the Hongkong Government prohibiting the immigration of Chinese from Macao for one month, the Hongkong Macao boats have been faced with a big falling off in traffic, for Chinese passing to and from Macao constitute their chief source of income. This will be all the better realised when it is mentioned that during July the daily average of Chinese leaving Hongkong for Macao was 616. The *Taiwan* dealt with 9,598, the *Sui Tai* 7,540, and the *Chuen Chow* 1,704 during July. The figures for last month, of Chinese coming to Hongkong from Macao, worked out at 676 per day, and during the month the passengers carried from Macao were: *Taiwan*, 10,979; *Sui Tai*, 7,308; *Chuen Chow*, 1,122. Yesterday the number of Chinese conveyed to Macao was absurdly small in comparison with previous figures, for if Chinese go to Macao at the present time they will not be allowed to return for a month at least.

The *Taiwan*, had already left Macao yesterday with a large number of Chinese passengers before the immigration proclamation had been issued, and the vessel subsequently had to turn tail and make for Macao again to discharge all her Chinese passengers. In view of the changed condition of affairs, only one boat, the *Sui Tai*, will make the journey between Hongkong and Macao until the immigration restriction is removed.

At Macao the authorities have removed all the fruit stalls from the streets, and the latter are being thoroughly cleaned by sea-water. Latest reports from Macao show that the epidemic is decreasing in severity, but much danger still exists to outlying ports unless the restrictions mentioned above are maintained.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

DEMANDING MONEY BY THREATS.

A Chinese who had threatened to kill two men was charged before Mr. Wood with demanding money by threats.

It was stated that defendant demanded between \$50 and \$100, and threatened that if he was not paid the money he would kill one of the complainants with half a brick. Complainant did not pay the money. Defendant told complainant that he had no need to lay hands on him—all he had to do was to give the command and complainant would be killed. Complainant ignored the threat and reported the matter to the Police.

The other complainant said defendant made a similar demand upon him and threatened that if he did not pay up he would hit him with bricks.

On the first charge defendant was sent to prison for three months and four hours' stocks, and on the second charge he was given three months' imprisonment.

MURDER AT HUNGHOM.

JEALOUSY OVER A BUSINESS.

A young Chinese appeared in the dock at the Hongkong Police Court yesterday on a charge of murdering another Chinese who was formerly his partner in a business at Hunghom. Mr. Goldring is appearing for the defence.

The evidence for the prosecution showed that the accused went to a room occupied by deceased, found him asleep, and stabbed him until he died. The deceased and accused were formerly partners in business. The partnership was dissolved some time ago, and the deceased carried on the business with much success; so much so that accused became jealous and to this cause is attributed his reason for killing the deceased.

The accused, in a statement, said that deceased had done very well in business, simply because his (prisoner's) people had put money into it. He did not think it fair that deceased should benefit by his people's money.

The hearing was adjourned.

WHEN FRIENDS FALL OUT.

CLAIM AT THE HONGKONG SUMMARY COURT.

Four pictures, valued at \$1 each, a fountain pen worth \$1.25, bottles of scent at 25 cents per bottle and guaranteed to be composed of "exquisite extracts," 100 visiting cards and an ivory fan figured in a case at the Hongkong Summary Court yesterday, when Shung Shuan Koon, stationer, 72A, Hollywood Road, claimed \$35.25 for goods sold and delivered to J. H. Simmons, an assistant in the Hongkong and China Gas Company, Ltd.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared to prosecute, and Mr. E. J. Grist defended.

Mr. Gardiner said that all the goods were sold to defendant and not a cent had been paid. He also mentioned that some time previous to the issue of the writ all the parties concerned were friends, a split occurred, and then came the claim.

An assistant employed by the plaintiff said defendant was a frequent visitor to the shop, and they had often supplied him with goods. Witness spoke to the purchases mentioned in the claim as having been purchased personally by defendant with the exception of the pictures, which were delivered to defendant at his request. Nothing had been paid for the goods since they had been delivered.

Questioned by Mr. Grist witness said he did not know whether the plaintiff was or was not an old friend of the defendant. He knew that he had been employed in the same office as defendant, and when plaintiff left defendant became a constant visitor to the plaintiff's shop to see his old friend. Witness denied that the pictures claimed for were given to defendant as a present; they were goods supplied. Plaintiff was asked personally to send the goods to the defendant, but no price was mentioned because defendant knew the price of them. The fan was also sold; it was not a present. None of the goods mentioned in the writ were presents; they were all sold.

Mr. Gardiner—Your firm, I suppose, are not in the habit of giving presents away in this manner—four pictures, for instance?

Witness—No, they were all sold.

The Chief Justice—I do not suppose the pictures were copies of old masterpieces were they? (Laughter.)

Mr. Gardiner—Not at a dollar each, my lord. (Laughter.)

Defendant's former friend, and who is now head of the plaintiff firm, also said that all the goods were sold to defendant. He had never made him any presents. They had been friendly, but not to the extent of giving presents.

Defendant, giving evidence, said the pictures were given to him as a present; he had never thought of buying pictures. The fountain pen was presented to him by plaintiff when he was also in the employ of the Gas Company. As to the bottles of scent, not a bottle had been sent to him; he had never ordered any. He knew nothing whatever about the fan, and he had never ordered visiting cards.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gardiner, defendant said the only reason he could give for plaintiff stating that he had ordered the goods mentioned was that it was done in a spirit of spite because he (plaintiff) left the Gas Company, and plaintiff thought that it was he (defendant) who had got him out of his employment.

Mr. Gardiner—Do you suggest he has gone out of his way to print cards for you just out of spite?—That is, what he has done.

Mr. Gardiner—I seem a very funny way of acting out of spite.

The Chief Justice—It seems to be a case of cutting off his nose to spite his face.

Mr. Gardiner—If he was as keen on spite why did he not run you up a decent account; for a few hundred dollars or something big? That would have been worth while—I do not know.

The Chief Justice—It seems an extraordinary sort of happening when looked at from a commonsense point of view. Friends fall out and then one orders things to be sent to the other party—out of spite. It seems very unfortunate that friends should come into Court over a trumpery thing like this, \$15.

Mr. Grist—Yes, and it has occupied the Court the whole afternoon. It is all due to a split among friends.

The Lordship said he would allow \$2 for the pictures, which seemed to be goods of which defendant had taken delivery, and also 75 cents for the visiting cards, because he could not believe that any man would go out of his way to have visiting cards printed for another man against whom he had some spite. He looked upon the other things as presents.

Mr. Gardiner objected, and contended that if his lordship believed his witness with reference to the pictures and cards then he should also believe them with reference to the other goods.

His lordship subsequently gave judgment for plaintiff for the amounts claimed for pictures, the visiting cards, and 24 bottles of scent.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING
FROM HONGKONG Connecting with FROM COLOMBO

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
MANAGING AGENTS

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamer Sails.
LONDON ... "CITY OF NORWICH" ... On 5th Sept

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.
For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

GENERAL AGENTS

Or to Messrs & Co., Canton.

Hongkong 3rd August, 1916

104

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

WELHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN "KUEICHOW" ... On 18th Aug., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI "ANHUI" ... On 20th Aug., 4 P.M.
HONKAI "HONGKONG" ... On 22nd Aug., 4 P.M.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG "SUNGKIANG" ... On 24th Aug., 4 P.M.
MAHUA, USBU and LOILO "TEAN" ... On 26th Aug., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI "LUCHOW" ... On 28th Aug., 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TOWARD RIVER TWICE WEEKLY.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI"
MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN."
S.S. "SHANGHAI" LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO.
S.S. "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "LUCHOW," "KINGCHOW," "SHANTUNG" and "SINKIANG" with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, having Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wanning.
For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1916.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

Occupying at 9 to 10 Days

STEAMSHIP CAPTAIN SAILING
"HAIHONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... FRIDAY, 18th Aug., at 3 P.M.
"HAIHONG" ... Capt. W. C. Passmore ... TUESDAY, 22nd Aug., at 3 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LARPAIK & Co., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1916

3

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

S.S. "SHIRALA" 5,308 tons, Captain A. J. Terry, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KOBE, and MOJI on 24th August.

WESTWARD

S.S. "SANTHA" 5,192 tons, Capt. J. W. Robertson, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON and CALCUTTA on 23rd August.

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1916.

AGENTS

27

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE
UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &C.

Steamers to Colombo	Leave Hong Kong Friday	Connecting Mail Str. from Colombo	Due at Marseilles 1916	Due at London 1916
NORF ...	Aug. 25	*MOOLTAN ...	Sept. 25	Oct. 1
MALTA ...	Sept. 8	*KASHGAR ...	Oct. 9	Oct. 15
NAMUR ...	Sept. 22	Through Steamer ...	Oct. 25	Nov. 4
SARDINIA ...	Oct. 6	Through Steamer ...	Nov. 9	Nov. 18
NOVARA ...	Oct. 20	MORRA ...	Nov. 19	Nov. 25
NORF ...	Nov. 3	Through Steamer ...	Dec. 6	Dec. 15
NYANZA ...	Nov. 17	*MONGOLIA ...	Dec. 17	Dec. 24
MALTA ...	Dec. 1	*MALWA ...	Dec. 31	Jan. 1

* Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hong Kong About
NAMUR ...	WEDNESDAY, 20th August.
SARDINIA ...	SATURDAY, 9th September.
NOVARA ...	SATURDAY, 23rd September.
NORF ...	SUNDAY, 8th October.
NYANZA ...	SUNDAY, 22nd October.

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS (Non-Transitment).
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS	Leave H'KONG about	Leave S'PORE about	Due at Marseilles if sailing about	Due at London about
The Intermediate Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.		

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Passage Tickets interchangeable with the British India Co.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through-Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
E. V. D. PARK,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATES
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DUBBAN, CAPE TOWN, and TENERIFE	*ATSUTA MARU Capt. Itano	16,000	SUNDAY, 20th Aug., at 11 A.M.
	*HITACHI MARU Capt. Tomioka	15,000	THURSDAY, 24th Aug., at Noon
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHANGHAI and YOKOHAMA	*YOKOHAMA MARU Capt. Shinohe	12,500	FRIDAY, 1st Sept., at 4 P.M.
	*SADO MARU Capt. Asakawa	12,500	TUESDAY, 19th Sept., at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, BANGALUA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	*TANGO MARU Capt. S. Takano	13,500	TUESDAY, 12th Sept., at 4 P.M.
	*NIKKO MARU Capt. Takeda	9,600	FRIDAY, 15th Oct., at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	*KIRIN MARU Capt. Escalot	8,000	FRIDAY, 15th Aug.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	*RANGOON MARU Capt. Mori	8,000	WED'DAY, 23rd Aug.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	*TOSA MARU Capt. Sakamoto	10,000	SUNDAY, 20th Aug.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	*PENANG MARU Capt. Kishibiki	8,000	FRIDAY, 18th Aug.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	*NIKKO MARU Capt. Takeda	9,600	SUNDAY, 10th Sept., at Noon
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	*KITANO MARU Capt. Cope	16,000	ERIDAY, 25th Aug., at 10 A.M.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRAN, CISCO, PANAMA and COLON
*TOKIWA MARU
Capt. K. Akamatsu, 16,000 (About 21st September).

* Wireless Telegraphy.
For Further Information apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
B. MORI, MANAGER.

Telephone Nos. 92 and 293

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
*ANYO MARU ...	18,500 — 15 knots	TUES., 18th Sept. Noon
*PERSIA MARU ...	9,000 — 14 knots	THURS., 21st Sept. 10.30 A.M.
*TENYO MARU ...	32,000—21 knots	WED., 4th Oct., Noon
*NIPPON MARU ...	11,000 — 15 knots	TUES., 17th Oct., 10.30 A.M.
SIBERIA MARU ...	18,000 — 18 knots	FRI., 15th Sept., Noon

* Leave Nagasaki
* Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai.
* Proceeding to South American Ports.
* Omitting Manila, Shanghai and Honolulu.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON £71.10...RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
" " " NEW YORK \$60. " " " \$96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO \$45. " " " \$68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS
MISSIONARIES, etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.
Steamer Tons and Speed Sails
ANYO MARU ... 18,500 — 15 knots TUESDAY, 12th Sept.
For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—
K. DOI, AGENT,
King's Building. (21)

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN

VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

For SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	STEAMER	To SAIL
	PORTHOS ...	On or about 26th Aug.
HOMEWARD		
MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, TOURANE and SAIGON (Without Transshipment)	ATHOS ...	On or about 26th Aug.

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

1st Class Return Tickets available from 1st June, 1916, to 31st October, 1916, and interchangeable only with Peninsular and Oriental S.N. Co. for return journey.
FARES: TO KOBE, \$135.00. TO YOKOHAMA, \$150.00.
For further particulars apply to

TELEPHONE 740

P. THOMAS, AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDING.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

AMERICAN LINE.

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA

* "CANADA MARU" ... FRIDAY, 18th Aug., at 3 P.M.
* Omitting Shanghai and Nagasaki. * Omitting Manila and Nagasaki.

BOMBAY LINE.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, AND COLOMBO.

"SHINKOKU MARU" ... WED'DAY, 23rd Aug., at 7 A.M.

JAVA-LINE.

FOR MANILA, SANDAKAN, MACASSAR, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG, AND BATAVIA

FORMOSAN LINE.

FOR TAMSUI, KEELUNG AND ANPING, TAKAO, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY

* "AMAKUSA MARU" ... THURSDAY, 24th Aug., at Noon
* "OTTOWA MARU" ... WED'DAY, 30th Aug., at 3 A.M.

* Proceeding to Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.
* Proceeding to Anping and Takao.
These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office.
For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

H. YAMAUCHI,
MANAGER,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE

STEAMERS	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
ST. ALBANS ...	13th Sept.	On 26th Aug., 11 A.M.
EASTERN ...		On 4th Oct., 11 A.M.

All Steamers fitted with wireless phy. Telgra.
The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A fully qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.
For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

AGENTS

22

